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II.

EARLY AMERICAN POETRY

NEW-ENGLAND

OR

A BRIEFE ENARRATION

OF

THE AYRE, EARTH, WATER, FISH, AND FOWLES
OF THAT COUNTRY, ETC.

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No. 87

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II.

EARLY AMERICAN POETRY

NEW-ENGLAND

OR

A BRIEFE ENARRATION OF THE AYRE, EARTH, WATER, FISH AND FOWLES OF THAT COUNTRY,

WITH

A DESCRIPTION OF THE NATURES, ORDERS, HABITS, AND RELIGION OF THE NATIUES;

IN LATINE AND ENGLISH VERSE

By William Morrell

Sat brevè, si sat benè

BOSTON
THE CLUB OF ODD VOLUMES
1895

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JOHN WILSON AND SON, CAMBRIDGE, U. S. A.

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NOVA ANGLIA—one of the earliest poems relating to our country—is here reproduced in exact facsimile from a copy of the very rare original edition in the British Museum. To the authorities of that institution, and especially to Dr. Richard Garnett, librarian of its printed books, are due the hearty thanks not only of the "Odd Volumes," but of all who wish to perpetuate the oldest works of American literature. Imperial in position and in resources, homestead of the arts and letters of the English-speaking race now spread throughout the world, we turn to it for aid which we can scarce hope to find elsewhere, and get help of value, rivalled only by the courtesy with which that is given.

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Our thanks are also due to our associate, Mr. F. H. Day, for important services in obtaining use of the copy, which was photographed in form for printing by Mr. James Hyatt, now of London. Absolute correctness, both of text and of style, have thus been secured.

The poem appears in the "Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society," Vol. I., for 1792, pp. 125–139, but without the title, address to the reader, dedicatory epistle, postcript, or form, style, type, and arrangement of the original. The title, with eighteen lines of the English poem, all in small type, are in a note to the "Memoir of Sir F. Gorges," Prince Society, 1890, Vol. I. 129.

The poet, the Reverend William Morrell, was a clergyman of good standing in the Established Church (Barry, I. 127), who came to Massachusetts, in 1623, with Captain Robert, son of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, — the latter with charge of secular affairs, the former of those ecclesiastical. Mr. Morrell spent about a year at Plymouth, where he found no official business (Morton, 1623), but opportunity for scientific observation (Barry, I. 128), results of which appear in the

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following poem, published after his return to London. There is mention of Mr. Morrell by several historians, and in several Biographical Dictionaries, but slight information besides that here given.

J. F. H.

JAN. 1, 1895.

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New-England.

OR

A BRIEFE ENARRATION OF THE AYRE,

Earth, Water, Fish and Fowles of that Country.

WITH

A DESCRIPTION

of the Natures, Orders, Habits, and Religion of the *Natives*;

IN

Latine and English Verse,

Sàt brevè, si sat benè.

LONDON,
Imprinted by I. D.
1625.

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VNDERSTANDING READER;

WHen my melancholly leasures first conceived these rude hereiks, my conscious Muse censured them too tender-sighted to be admitted the common light. Induced by some kinde friends, who are truely studious of the publique good, I was unwillingly willing to adventure them the publique censure, desirous, I ingenuously confesse, (and so I professe my selfe ever) in my best endevours, to further such royall and religious imployments: if my poore indgement can assuredly observe pietie to be one prime end of plantation, and the undertaking probable to prosper. If (Gentle Reader) these lynes please thee, peruse and use us gently: if not, Parce vati. You know that Ex quolibet ligno non fit Mercurius. Besides, error in Poesie is lesse blemish than in Historie. Experience cannot plead me ignorant, much lesse innocent, having seene and suffered. I should delude others vanâ spe, or falso gaudio. What can be expected from false Relations, but unhappie proceedings, to the best intended, and most hopefull Colonies. So that want of provisions, and right information, begets in the distracted planter nothing but mutinies, fearefull execrations, and sometimes miserable interitures. But of all such perchance hereafter. These were at this time beyond my intent. I onely now and ever desire that my best incense may for ever waite upon all truely zealous and religious planters and adventurers, who seriously endeuour the dilating of Christs kingdome, in the propagating of the Gospell, and so advisedly undertake so weightie and so worthie a Worke, as that they and theirs may paralell these worthies of the world in all externall, internall, and eternall abundances. Farewell, with this one Memento; That the best intended conclusions, without an equivolent abilitie, produce nothing but losse, discontents, opprobries, and imperfections.

Thine if thy owne;

W. M.

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TO THE RIGHT HONOVRABLE THE LORDS, AND THE Right Worſhipfull Knights and Gentlemen; Adventurers for NEVV-ENGLAND.

HAt your favourable imployments haue taught me to obſerue, I preſume here brieſly to relate I hope it will be acceptable, becauſe innocent, though nothing excellent. *Vera, non mira cano*, aſſured that with your more acurate judgements. *Plus valebit vera oratio quam carminis candida & maxime compta in ſingulos pedes commenſuratio*, Cenſure at the leaſt would be my beſt ſentence, if I ſhould anſwer ſuch ſervice with a *NIHIL DICIT*. VVhen in contempt of Envy, I may preſent your Coun-

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cell with an *OMNE BENE*, at least, (*certâ spe boni*, if the three noble Mistresses of Monarchies, *Pietas*, *Pecunia*, and *Potentia*, royally vndertake and resolutely continue constant favourers to their well ordered and sweetly scituated *Colonies*. Without these, at least the two latter (I suppose vnder favour) the *Spanyard* and *Hollander* had *ad Græcas calendas* rayfed to such sweet tones their westerne and easterne flourishing Plantations But *illorum postpono mea seria ludo*. The keys of Kingdomes, judicious Statesmen are best able to open and explicate these closets and secrets of state. I may admire, but scarce without offence obserue such princely attempts and royall secrets. Yet giue me leaue to you worthy favourers of *Colonies*, as in armes and architecture to be your remembrancer, first to accompt, and then to accomplish: so power and abilitie shall crowne your proceedings with happie perfections. Beyond these I presume nothing, onely wishing every person in his severall sphere such happie motion as may crowne him with immortall perfection.

Your Honors and Worships seruant, late Preacher with the Right Wor: Cap: Rob: Gorge late Governor of New-England.

WILLIAM MORRELL.

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¶ *Lectori.*

Candide si placidum dederis Philomuse Camœnæ
Intuitum : tristi dulce levamen erit.
Optima melliflois modulari carmina nervis
Illud Apollineis cantibus euge melos.
Mellea cœleste est effundere carmina munus,
Frustrà de sicco pumice quæris aquam,
Dicere musa probè brevitèr, simul, ordine, perge:
Gloria summa tibi dicere vera: Vale.

Gul: M.

Perlege: pars ultima, prima.

NOVA

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¶ Nova Anglia.

Hactenùs ignotam populis ego carmine primus,
Te Nova, de veteri cui contigit Anglia nomen,
Aggredior trepidus pingui celebrare Minerva,
Fer mihi numen opem, cupienti singula plectro
Pandere veridico, quæ nuper vidimus ipsi:
Vt brevitèr vereq; sonent modulamina nostra,
Temperiem cœli, vim terræ, munera ponti,
Et varios gentis mores, velamina, cultus.
Anglia felici meritò Nova nomine gaudens,
Sævos nativi mores pertæsa Coloni,
Indigni penitùs populi tellure feraci,
Mæsta superfusis attollit fletibus ora,
Antiquos precibus flectens ardentibus Anglos,
Numinis æterni felicem lumine gentem
Efficere: æternis quæ nunc peritura tenebris.
Gratum opus hoc Indis, dignumq; pijs opus Anglis,
Angelicæ quibus est natura nomen in umbra:
Calica vt extremis dispergant semina terris.
Est locus occiduo procul hinc spatiosus in orbe,
Plurima regna tenens, populisq; incognitus ipsis:
Felix frugiferis sulcis, simul æquore felix:
Pradis perdives varijs, & flumine dives,
Æxe satis calidus, rigidoq; a frigore tutus.
Proximus æthereo socius volitabilis igni
Aër, natali saliens levitate; calore
Temperieq; satis felicibus, humidus ante

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Omnia principia, innatâ virtute coactus
Sistere difficile in propria regione, volenti
Alterius motu penetrans loca, inania complens
Vi tenui: fœta regio quæ proxima terra
Solis ab igne, poli motu, terræq; vaporum,
Vndæq; attractu calet hinc, hinc humida restat,
Hinc fit temperies: fit & hâc Nova terra beata:
Est aliquandò tamèn rapidis subiecta procellis,
Quæ celeri subitoq; solumq; salumq; minantur,
Flamine corripere, & terras diffundere cælis:
Mox tamèn Æolio compressis carcere ventis
Omnia continuò remanent sub sidere tuta.
Indè suis vicibus luctantes murmure venti
Qua data porta ruunt, quatientes turbine terras.
Magna parens tellus, rerum communis alumna,
Frigida sicca gravis subsidens vallibus imis,
Montibus extendens nemerosa cacumina celsis
Longius intuitu nautis pergrata: seraci
Irriguoq; solo lætanti messibus æquus
Optima frugiferis mandantes semina sulcis.
Agricolis quam terra ferax, quæ grata ministrat
Assiduis alimenta viris: nulloq; serente
Dulcia dat varia naturæ mora nucesq;
Dissimiles, placidas tumidasq; in vitibus vuas
Innumeris, mixtas redolentes floribus herbas
Multigenis, morbo læsos medicare potentes
Artus, radices similis virtutis amenas.
Dimine græmineo nux subterranea suavis
Serpit humi, tenuiq; flavo sub cortice, pingui
Et placido nucleo nivei candoris ab intra,
Mellifluæ parcos hilarans dulcedine ghustus,
Donec in æstivum Phœbus conscenderit axem.

His

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His nudeis lautè versutus vescitur Indus:
His exempta fames segnis nostratibus omni:
Dulcibus his vires revocantur victibus alma.
Arboribus dives vernantibus est quoq; tellus
Cedris, & fagus, Iuglandibus & Iovis altâ
Arbore, fraxinea, gummosis pinibus, alnis,
Iuniperis, multisq; alijs tum gramine & herbis,
Pascua quæ prebent animalibus, undè fugaces
Pinguescunt cervi, vulpes vrsiq; lupiq;
Linces, & fibri, muscs, lutraq; politæ
Pellibus eximij pretij, volucresq; saporis
Perplacidi varia pelliq; gruesq; palumbes,
Megulus & Phasianus, anas, cignus Iovis ales,
Penelopesq; columba, perdix, accipitresq;,
Et capitolij aves varia tum carne sapora,
Tum pennis placidè decorantibus arte canantes:
E quibus ornatu capitis, sit plumula digna
Vertice sublimi; quibus ad renovanda levanda,
Languida perplacidum completur membra cubile.
Intima frugiferæ vix cognita viscera terræ
Prætereo: artifices gremium scrutentur optimum.
Dulce solum cælumq; vides en terra serenis,
Perspicuis, placidis, levibus, liquidisq; beata
Fontibus, & fluvijs facili quærentibus Eurum
Motu, præcipiti cursu post flumina nimbos
In mare decurrunt stagnisq; paludibus Indis.
Aucupio placidis benè, piscatuq; colonis
Grata solum, cælumq; viris alimonia præbent.
Devia quam dives regio hæc? benedicta sereno
Aere, facundis glebis, felicibus vndis.
Prospera tranquillus contingit littora portus
Altus, apertus, vbi valeant se condere naves

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Invitis ventis, secura, rupe & arenâ.
Æquora multiplices præbent tranquilla marinas
Temporibus solitis prædas attentibus hamis:
Halices, sagros, scombros cancrosq; locustas;
Ostrea curvatis conchis, conchasq; trigones
Cete etiam rhombos, sargos, cum squatina asellos.
His naves vastas onerat piscator honestus:
His mercator opes cumulat venerabilis almas,
His pius ampla satis faciat sibi lucra colonus:
Deniq; divitibus quibus intima cura suorum
Divitiæ & pietas, licet hisce beare colonos.
Digna viris patria endignis, ubi mania digna.
Principibus claris facilè est fabricare columnis
Excelsis, eheu nunc tota cupidinis antrum.
Sunt etenim populi minimi sermonis, & oris
Austeri, risusq; parùm sævique superbi,
Constricto nodis hirsuto crine sinistro,
Imparibus formis tondentes ordine villos,
Mollia magnanima peragentes otia gentes,
Arte sagittiferâ pollentes, cursibus, armis
Astutæ, recto, robusto corpore & alto,
Pellibus induſtæ cervinis, frigora contra
Aspera, cum placeant conversis flamina pelles
Obvia ut impellant, calefacto pelle lacerto
Dextro, quo facilis sit flexile sumere cornu,
Omnia ut extinguant subitò in surgentia, & ipsos
Salvos defendant, inducto tergore corpus
Villoso, levitèr miris se singula formis
Texta ligant, molles cingunt genitalia pelles;
Grande femur caligæ cervinæ curasq; longa
Exornant, plantas conservat calceus aptus,
Has tamen exutos curant aliundè reversi

Depo

Depositosq; suos calamos, arcusq; sonantes,
Fessaq; constrato sua stramine membra soluti
Tectis instar hara, dextrè loca verna petentes,
Adveniente hiemis glaciali tempore sæva,
Inq; suam patriam redeuntes sole benigno
Calfaciente leves artus fervore, revisa
Vt pereant inimica, soloq; nocentia, frugem
Detq; solum solitam, rutilis dant ignibus arva.
Horum nonnulli regali nomine gaudent,
Et consorte tori prognatâ sanguine tali,
Regibus undè pari fuerit virtute propago,
Rectores faciens regali prole parentes:
Inferiore sibi capientes stirpe maritas,
Progeniem timidam credunt, cordisq; socordis
Nec solij, sceptrive sui fore posse capacem.
Rex tenet imperium, panas & præmia cunctis
Constituit; dat iura; senes, viduasq; pupillos
Et miseros curat, peregrinos molitèr omnes
Excipit hospitio semper, tamen indè (tributi
Nomine) primitias rerum partemq; priorem.
Venatu capta præda capit, atq; requirit.
Cingitur obsequio regis plebs omnis, & ultrò
Arma capit, fortiq; facit sua prælia dextrâ
Pallida lethiferis, faciens præcordia telis
Hostium, & expugnans sceleratis fata sagittis.
Insuper ornavit quorum Bellona cordellâ
Tempora, præsidio, vitâ, virtute virili,
Regibus incedunt comites tutamine certo.
His reges capiunt consultis cautiùs arma;
Cautiùs exactis faciunt his fœdera bellis:
Eloquijs horum concedere regibus omnis
Subsidium, quodcunq; valet, plebs alma movetur,

Mundi acie tantùm semel undè profecta reversâ.
Nec priùs excercet crudelia parvulus arma,
Quam patiens armorum vt sit sibi pectus, amaram
Herbis compositam peramarè sorbiat vndam,
Vsq; in sanguineum vertatur lympha colorem,
Vndaq; sanguinea ex vomitu rebibenda tenellis
Vsq; valent maribus: sic sit natura parata
Omnia dura pati: puer hæc tui potio grata,
Pectore sit valido cuncta expugnare pericla.
Magnanimis medici comites virtute periti
Artibus e mperitis, diro contamine, tactu,
Fletu, sudore, & percusso pectore palmis,
Duritèr expassus proprio, pallentia eorum
Corpora restituunt facili medicamine sana:
Vulnera sanandi si nulla potentia verbis,
Artibus aut herbis, confestim spiritus illus,
Impius humanâ specie respondet iniquis
Reddidit iratus Deus artus morte solutos
Moribus: undè dolor nullus medicabilis herbis.
Denig; sunt populi fungentes munere iusso,
Instar servorum, quacunq; subire parati
Ardua, consilijs subiecti, fœmina, funus
Indicus ad certos inhibetur, & omnibus annos.
Posteà liberiori concessâ potentia cunctis,
Connubio multas sibi coniunxisse maritas:
Ditior est plures nuptas qui duxerit omnis,
Viribus, & natis: natis quia summa parentum
Gaudia, descessus quorum (nam mortis hiatu
Compressos lachrimis decorant) longoq; graviq;
Commemorant luctu, tumulisq; cadavera mandant
A genibus subrecta cavis pallentia cuncta;
Impositis opibus tumulis, Titanis ad ortus.

Astellum

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Attollunt facies, ad quem post tempora longa
Venturos credunt omnes, vbi præmia digna
Imposita accipient, fuerintq; salutis ad hortos
Elysios vecti, mirandaq; gaudia, summis
Exornata bonis: hæc spes post funera gentis.
Est alia vtilitas, multis vxoribus arva,
Valde onerata tenent Cerealibus, omnis eorum
Nocte dieq; cibo gaudet quasi natus vt omnes
Illicò consumat fruges, sua granaq; (Marte
Aripiente manu penetrantia tela) minutis
Abdita speluncis tutis, & ab hostibus, hoste
Decedente suo subitò repetenda reponit.
Artibus Hybernus produxit temporis olim,
Multum, Marte, levis, virsutus, durus, inermis.
Difficilè edomitus donec secreta latebant
Indicia, atq; doli taciti: sit & arte superstes.
Sæpiùs hac Indus, victoris victor & ingens,
Fæmina prætereà vultu plerumq; venusto,
Multos irridens risus, linguamq; loquacem;
Indicioq; gravi, genio placidoq; virili
Pectore, perrectâ corpus per & omne staturâ,
Nervis conexâ validis, manibusq; tenellis
Pollice pergracili, digitis salicitèr altis.
Inclita diversis faciendo est gramine corbes,
Contextos formis, varioq; colore tapetum
Stramine compositum tenui, mirisq; figuris.
His decor eximius color est contrarius albo:
Ortibus vndè suis per totum candidus artus
Et piceo facies est obfucata colore.
Consuetudo tamen populus his fæmina vt omnis,
Omnia perficiat duri mandata laboris:
Arva fodit manibus, committit semina terris,

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Vtq; seges crescit levibus fulcitur ab illa,
Continuò terris, segitem sarritq; resarit,
Tergore portat onus, victumq; labore paratum,
Et brevitèr peragit mulier conamine prompto,
Omnia ad humanam spectantia munera vitam.
Hinc Anglos Indi stolidos dixere maritos,
Cum videant operis ferventes omnibus illos,
Attamèn uxores omnem deducere vitam
Molle, vel nullo fungendi munere dextrâ.
Quamlibet ob noxam manet altâ mente reposita
Invidia & dirum gelido sub pectore vulnus.
Vndè fugit celeri pede fortia fortis in arma
Hostis, & undè sui Latans sit sponsa cubilis.
Prada satis felix; hinc victa iniuria mentis,
Deniq; cuiusdam cultores numinis omnes
Sunt, cui primitias reddant, quatiesq; necesse,
Fortia discruciat miserabile pectora, luctu
Acriq; horrendis clamoribus æthera complent.
Omnia principio fecisse agnoscitur illis,
Vnum principium, primos crevisse parentes,
Vnum terrarum dominum, consorte; duobus
His mortale genus divam sumpsisse figuram:
Quorum progenies illi, quoq; stirpe racemi.
Insupèr hunc dominum dominis posuisse creatis,
Optima iustitiæ sacra præcepta docenda,
Sacro perpetuis ætatibus omnia iussu.
Hactenùs est omnis longævæ litera genti
Vix audita, viris penitusq; incognita cunctis.
Fas, non quid fasti: falsum non, fœdera curant:
Lumine naturæ summi sunt iuris amantes
Promissiq; dati; tanti sunt fœdera genti.
Nulla fides populis tamèn est capiente sagittas.

Marte

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Marte feras, fueris nisi sævis fortior armis.
Litera cuncta licet latet hos, modulamina quædam
Fistula disparibus calamis facit, est & agrestis
Musica vocis ijs, minimè iucunda, sonoris
Obtusisq; sonis oblectans pectora, sensus,
Atq; suas aures, artis sublimis inanes.
Omnes; præsertim multos provectus in annos,
Indus, quid cæli, cursus, quid sidera, vires
Sunt, benè concipiunt animis, cælumq; futurum:
Quâ mihi notitiâ latet, aut quo numine certo.
Festa tamen gens nulla nisi Cerealia servat:
Genti nulla dies sancto discrimine nota:
Annus & ignotus, notus tamen est bene mensis,
Nam sua lunari distinguunt tempora motu,
Non quot Phœbus habet cursus, sed quot sua coniux
Expletos vicibus convertat Cinthia cursus:
Noctibus enumerant sua tempora, nulla diebus.
Mosq; dijs Indis est inservire duobus,
Quorum mollis, amans, bona dans, inimica repellens
Vnus, amore bonum venerantur: at invidus alter
Diros effundens cum turbine fulgura, nimbos,
Afficiensq; malis varijs, morbisq; nefandis,
Et violentis: hunc gelidâ formidine adorant.
Natura gens luce sua sublimia tentat,
Agnoscens præcepta dei pia singula summi,
Excepto de ducendis vxoribus vno,
Affectis etenim morbis vxoribus illis,
Vel grauidis, alijs opus est vxoribus illis.
Heù quam dissimilis natura, gratia vera,
Humana & ratio. Sublimia gratia vita
Aspicit æternæ fidei bonitate potita:
Enervata suis ratio at virtutibus æquis,

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Illi nulla manet vera scintilla salutis,
Talia quis fando lachrimas non fundit amaras,
Divina lucis, virtutis visq; capacem
Gentem cœlestis, vera pietatis inanem.
Flebilis ardentes mitti Phlegetontis in undas.
Aspicis effigiem terra, levis etheris, unda:
Aspicis antiquæ mores, vulamina, gentis:
Aspicis optatos, hilarantia littora, portus:
Aspicis his modicum feliciter (Ente faventi
Cælesti captis) lætantia singula votum.
Si mea Barbaricæ prosint cœmmina genti:
Si valet Anglicanis incompta placere poesis:
Et sibi perfaciles hac reddere gente potentes,
Assiduosq; pios sibi persuadere Colonos:
Si doceat primi vitam victumq; parentis:
Angli si fuerint Indis exempla beatè
Vivendi, capiant quibus ardua limina cœli:
Omnia succedunt votis: modulamina spero
Hæc mea sublimis fuerint præsagia regni.

New-England

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New-England ſo nam'd by your Princely *Grace*,
Dread Soveraigne. now, moſt humbly ſues to ſee
Your *Royall Highnes* in your *Regall* place,
Wiſhing *your Grace* all peace, bliſſe, ſoveraignty,
Truſting *your Goodneſſe* will her ſtate and fame
Support, wch *goodneſſe* once vouchſaf'd her
(name.

If

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If thou Apollo *hold'ſt thy Scepter forth.*
To theſe harſh numbers that's thy Royall *worth.*
Vaine is all ſearch in theſe to ſearch that vaine,
Whoſe ſtately ſtyle is great Apolloes *ſtraine.*
Minerva *ne're diſtil'd into my* Muſe
Her ſacred droppes, my pumeiſe wants all iuce.
My Muſe *is plaine conciſe her fam's to tell*
In truth, and method. Loue, or leaue: Farewell.

NEVV-

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NEVV-ENGLNAD.

FEare not poore Muse, 'cause first to sing her fame,
That's yet scarce known, vnlesse by Map or name;
A Grand-childe to earths Paradize is borne,
Well lim'd, well nerv'd, faire, rich, sweete, yet forlorne.
Thou blest director so direct my Verse,
That it may winne her people, friends commerce;
Whilst her sweet ayre, rich soile, blest, seases my penne
Shall blaze, and tell the natures of her men.
New-England, happie in her new true stile;
Weariе of her cause she's to sad exile
Expos'd by her's vnworthy of her Land,
Intreates with teares *Great Brittaine* to command
Her Empire, and to make her know the time,
Whose act and knowledge onely makes divine.
A Royall worke well worthy *Englands* King,
These Natiues to true truth and grace to bring.
A Noble worke for all these Noble Peares
Which guide this State in their superiour spheres.
You holy *Aarons* let your Sensors nere
Cease burning, till these men *Iehovah* feare:
Westward a thousand leagues a spatious land,
Is made vnknowne to them that it command.
Of fruitfull mould, and no lesse fruitlesse maine
Inrich with springs and prey high-land and plaine.
The light well tempred, humid ayre, whose breath
Fils full all concaues betwixt heaven and earth,

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So that the Region of the ayre is blest
With what Earths mortals wish to be possest.
Great *Titan* dartes on her his heavenly rayes,
Whereby extreames he quells, and overswayes.
Blest is this ayre with what the ayre can blesse;
Yet frequent ghusts doe much this place distresse:
Here vnseene ghusts doe instant on-set giue,
As heaven and earth they would together driue.
An instant power doth surprize their rage,
In their vast prison, and their force asswage.
Thus in exchange a day or two is spent,
In smiles and frownes: in great yet no content.
The earth grand parent to all things on earth,
Cold, dry, and heavie, and the next beneath
The ayre by Natures arme with low discents,
Is as it were intrencht; againe ascents
Mount vp to heaven by *Ioues* omnipotence,
Whose looming greenesse ioyes the Sea-mans sence.
Invites him to a land if he can see,
Worthy the Thrones of stately soveraignie.
The fruitfull and well watered earth doth glad
All hearts; when *Flora's* with her spangles clad,
And yeelds an hundred fold for one,
To feede the Bee and to invite the drone.
O happie Planter if you knew the height
Of Planters honours where ther's such delight;
There Natures bounties though not planted are,
Great store and sorts of berries great and faire:
The Filberd, Cherry, and the fruitfull Vine,
Which cheares the heart and makes it more divine.
Earths spangled beauties pleasing smell and sight;
Objects for gallant choyce and chiefe delight.

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A ground-Nut there runnes on a graſſe threed;
Along the ſhallow earth, as in a bed,
Ycalow without, thin, filmd, ſweete, lilly white,
Of ſtrength to ſeede and cheare the appetite.
From theſe our natures may haue great content,
And good ſubſiſtance when our meanes are ſpent.
With theſe the Natives doe their ſtrength maintaine
The Winter ſeaſon, which time they retaine
Their pleaſant vertue, but if once the Spring
Returne, they are not worth the gathering.
All ore that Maine the Vernant trees abound,
Where Cedar, Cypres, Spruce, and Beech are found.
Aſh, Oake, and Wal-nut, Pines and Iunipere;
The Haſel, Palme, and hundred more are there.
Ther's graſſe and hearbs contenting man and beaſt;
On which both Deare, and Beares, and Wolues do feaſt.
Foxes both gray and blacke, (though blacke I never
Beheld,) with Muſcats, Lynces, Otter, Bever;
With many other which I here omit,
Fit for to warme vs, and to feede vs fit.
The Fowles that in thoſe Bayes and Harbours feede,
Though in their ſeaſons they doe elſ-where breede,
Are Swans and Geeſe, Herne, Pheſants, Duck & Crane,
Culvers and Divers all along the Maine:
The Turtle, Eagle, Partridge, and the Quaile,
Knot, Plover, Pigeons, which doe never faile,
Till Sommers heate commands them to retire,
And Winters cold begets their old deſire.
With theſe ſweete dainties man is ſweetly fed,
With theſe rich feathers Ladies plume their head;
Here's fleſh and feathers both for vſe and eaſe,
To feede, adorne, and reſt thee if thou pleaſe.

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The treasures got, on earth, by *Titans* beames,
They best may search that haue best art and meanes.
The ayre and earth if good, are blessings rare,
But when with these the waters blessed are,
The place is compleat, here each pleasant spring,
Is like those fountaines where the *Muses* sing.
The easie channels gliding to the East,
Vnlesse oreflowed, then post to be releast,
The Ponds and places where the waters stay,
Content the Fowler with all pleasant prey.
Thus ayre and earth and water giue content,
And highly honour this rich Continent.
As Nature hath this Soile blest, so each port
Abounds with blisse, abounding all report.
The carefull Naucleare may a-farre discry
The land by smell, ast' loomes below the skie.
The prudent Master there his Ship may more,
Past winde and weather, then his God adore,
Man forth each Shalop with three men to Sea,
Which oft returne with wondrous store of prey;
As Oysters, Cra-fish, Crab, and Lobsters great,
In great abundance when the Seaes retreate:
Torteise, and Herring, Turbut, Hacke and Base,
With other small fish, and fresh bleeding Place;
The mightie Whale doth in these Harbours lye,
Whose Oyle the carefull Merchant deare will buy.
Besides all these and others in this Maine:
The costly Codd doth march with his rich traine:
With which the Sea-man fraughts his merry Ship;
With which the Merchant doth much riches get;
With which Plantations richly may subsist,
And pay their Merchants debt and interest:

Thus

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Thus ayre and earth, both land and Sea yeelds stor
Of Natures dainties both to rich and poore;
To whom if heavens a holy *Vice-roy* gine,
The state and people may most richly liue:
And there erect a *Pyramy* of estate,
Which onely sinne and Heaven can ruinate.
Let deepe discretion this great worke attend,
What's well begun for th'most part well doth end:
So may our people peace and plentie finde,
And kill the Dragon that would kill mankinde.
Those well seene Natiues in graue Natures hests,
All close designes conceale in their deepe brests:
What strange attempts so ere they doe intend,
Are fairely vsherd in, till their last ende.
Their well advised talke evenly conveyes
Their acts to their intents, and nere displayes
Their secret proiects, by high words or light,
Till they conclude their end by fraud or might.
No former friendship they in minde retaine,
If you offend once, or your loue detaine:
They're wondrous cruell, strangely base and vile,
Quickly displeasd, and hardly reconcild;
Stately and great, as read in Rules of state:
Incensd, not caring what they perpetrate.
Whose hayre is cut with greeces, yet a locke
Is left; the left side bound vp in a knott:
Their males small labour but great pleasure know,
Who nimbly and expertly draw the bow;
Traind vp to suffer cruell heate and cold,
Or what attempt so ere may make them bold;
Of body straight, tall, strong, mantled in skin
Of Deare or Beuer, with the hayre-side in;

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An Otter skin their right armes doth keepe warme,
To keepe them fit for vse, and free from harme;
A Girdle set with formes of birds or beasts,
Begirts their waste, which gently giues them ease.
Each one doth modestly binde vp his shame,
And Deare-skin Start-vps reach vp to the same;
A kinde of *Pinsen* keeps their feete from cold,
Which after travels they put off, vp-fold,
Themselues they warme, their vngirt limbes they rest
In straw, and houses, like to sties: distrest
With Winters cruell blaste, a hotter clime
They quickly march to, when that extreame time
Is over, then contented they retire
To their old homes, burning vp all with fire.
Thus they their ground from all things quickly cleare,
And make it apt great store of Corne to beare.
Each people hath his orders, state, and head,
By which they'r rul'd, taught, ordered, and lead.
The first is by discent their Lord and King,
Pleas'd in his name, likewise, and governing:
The consort of his bed must be of blood
Coequall, when an of-spring comes as good,
And highly bred in all high parts of state,
As their Commanders of whom they'rs prognate.
If they vnequall loues at hymens hand
Should take, that vulgar seede would here command
In such high dread, great state and deepe decrees
Their Kingdomes, as their Kings of high degrees:
Their Kings giue lawes, rewards to those they giue,
That in good order, and high service liue.
The aged Widow and the Orphanes all,
Their Kings maintaine, and strangers when they call,

They

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They entertaine with kinde ſalute for which,
In homage, they haue part of what's moſt rich.
Theſe heads are guarded with their ſtouteſt men,
By whoſe advice and skill, how, where, and when,
They enterprize all acts of conſequence,
Whether offenſiue or for ſafe defence.
Theſe Potents doe invite all once a yeare,
To giue a kinde of tribute to their peere.
And here obſerue thou how each childe is traind,
To make him fit for Armes he is conſtraind
To drinke a potion made of hearbs moſt bitter,
Till turnd to blood with caſting, whence he's fitter,
Induring that to vnder-goe the worſt
Of hard attempts, or what may hurt him moſt.
The next in order are their well ſeene men
In herbes, and rootes, and plants, for medicen,
With which by touch, with clamors, teares, and ſweat,
With their curſt Magicke, as themſelues they beat,
They quickly eaſe: but when they cannot ſaue,
But are by death ſurprizd, then with the graue
The divell tells them he could not diſpence;
For God hath kild them for ſome great offence.
The loweſt people are as ſervants are,
Which doe themſelues for each command prepare:
They may not marry nor Tobacco vſe,
Tell certaine yeares, leaſt they themſelues abuſe.
At which yeares to each one is granted leaue,
A wife, or two, or more, for to receiue;
By having many wiues, two things they haue,
Firſt, children, which before all things to ſaue
They covet, 'cauſe by them their Kingdomes fild,
When as by fate or Armes their liues are ſpild.

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Whose death as all that dye they sore lament
And fill the skies with cryes: impatient
Of nothing more then pale and fearefull death,
Which old and young bereaues of vitall breath;
Their dead wrapt vp in Mats to th graue they giue,
Vpright from th'knees, with goods whilst they did liue,
Which they best lou'd: their eyes turn'd to the East,
To which after much time, to be releast
They all must March, where all shall all things haue
That heart can wish, or they themselues can craue.
A second profit which by many wiues
They haue, is Corne, the staffe of all their liues.
All are great eaters, he's most rich whose bed
Affords him children, profit, pleasure, bread.
But if fierce *Mars*, begins his bow to bend,
Each King stands on his guard, seeke to defend
Himselfe, and his, and therefore hides his graine
In earths close concaues, to be fetched againe
If he survives: thus saving of himselfe,
He acts much mischiefe, and retains his wealth.
By this deepe wyle, the *Irish* long withstood
The *English* power, whilst they kept their food,
Their strength of life their Corne; that lost, they long
Could not withstand this Nation, wise, stout, strong.
By this one Art, these Natiues oft survive
Their great'st opponents, and in honour thriue.
Besides, their women, which for th'most part are
Of comely formes, not blacke, nor very faire:
Whose beautie is a beauteous blacke laid on
Their paler cheeke, which they most doat vpon.
For they by Nature are both faire and white,
Inricht with gracefull presence, and delight;

Deriding

Deriding laughter, and all prattling, and
Of sober aspect, graft with graue command:
Of man-like courage, stature tall and straight,
Well neru'd, with hands and fingers small and right.
Their slender fingers on a grassie twyne,
Make well form'd Baskets wrought with art and lyne;
A kinde of Arras, or Straw-hangings, wrought
With divers formes, and colours, all about.
These gentle pleasures, their fine fingers fit,
Which Nature seem'd to frame rather to sit.
Rare Stories, Princes, people, Kingdomes, Towers,
In curious finger-worke, or Parchment flowers:
Yet are these hands to labours all intent,
And what so ere without doores, giue content.
These hands doe digge the earth, and in it lay
Their faire choyce Corne, and take the weeds away
As they doe grow, raysing with earth each hill,
As *Ceres* prospers to support it still.
Thus all worke-women doe, whilst men in play,
In hunting, Armes, and pleasures, end the day.
The *Indians* whilst our *Englishmen* they see
In all things servile exercisd to be:
And all our women freed, from labour all
Vnlesse what's easie: vs much fooles they call,
Cause men doe all things; but our women liue
In that content which God to man did giue:
Each female likewise long reteines deepe wrath,
And s nere appeas'd till wrongs reveng'd shee hath:
For they when forraigne Princes Armes vp take
Against their Leige, quickly themselues betake
To th'adverse Armie, where they're entertaind
With kinde salutes, and presently are daign'de

Worthy faire *Hymens* favours; thus offence
Obtaines by them an equall recompence.
Lastly, though they no lynes, nor Altars know,
Yet to an vnknowne God these people bow;
All feare some God, some God they worship all,
On whom in trouble and distresse they call;
To whom of all things they giue sacrifice,
Filling the ayre with her shrill shrikes and cries.
The knowledge of this God they say they haue
From their forefathers, wondrous wise and graue;
Who told them of one God, which did create
All things at first, himselfe though increate:
He our first parents made, yet made but two,
One man one woman, from which stocke did grow
Royall mankinde, of whom they also came
And tooke beginning, being, forme and frame:
Who gaue them holy lawes, for aye to last,
Which each must teach his childe till time be past:
Their grosse fed bodies yet no Letters know,
No bonds nor bills they value, but their vow.
Thus without Arts bright lampe, by Natures eye,
They keepe iust promise, and loue equitie.
But if once discord his fierce ensigne weare,
Expect no promise vnle'st be for feare:
And, though these men no Letters know, yet their
Pans harsher numbers we may some where heare:
And vocall odes which vs affect with griefe,
Though to their mindes perchance they giue reliefe.
Besides these rude insights in Natures breft,
Each man by some meanes is with sence posseft
Of heavens great lights, bright starres and influence,
But chiefely those of great experience:

Yet

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Yet they no feasts (that I can learne) obserue,
Besides their *Ceres*, which do'th them preserue.
No dayes by them descernd from other dayes,
For holy certaine service kept alwayes.
Yet they when extreame heate doth kill their Corne,
Afflict themselues some dayes, as men forelorne.
Their times they count not by the yeare as we,
But by the Moone their times distinguisht be.
Not by bright *Phœbus*, or his glorious light,
But by his *Phœbe* and her shadowed night.
They now accustom'd are two Gods to serue,
One good, which gives all good, and doth preserue;
This they for loue adore: the other bad,
Which hurts and wounds, yet they for feare are glad
To worship him: see here a people who
Are full of knowledge, yet doe nothing know
Of God aright; yet say his Lawes are good
All, except one, whereby their will's withstood.
In having many wiues, if they but one
Must haue, what must they doe when they haue none.
O how farre short comes Nature of true grace,
Grace sees God here; hereafter face to face:
But Nature quite enerv'd of all such right,
Reteines not one poore sparcle of true light.
And now what soule dissolues not into teares,
That hell must haue ten thousand thousand heires,
Which haue no true light of th'truth diuine,
Or sacred wisedome of that Eternall Trine.
O blessed *England* farre beyond all sence,
That knowes and loues this Trines omnipotence.
In briefe survey here water, earth, and ayre,
A people proud and what their orders are.

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The fragrant flowers, and the Vernant Groues,
The merry Shores, and Storme-affranting Coues.
In briefe, a briefe of what may make man blest,
If man's content abroad can be posseft.
If these poore lines may winne this Country loue,
Or kinde compassion in the *English* moue;
Perswade our mightie and renowned State,
This pore-blinde people to comiserate;
Or painefull men to this good Land invite,
Whose holy workes these Natiues may inlight:
If Heavens graunt these, to see here built I trust;
An *English* Kingdome from this *Indian* dust.

FINIS.

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Excuse this Postscript; *perchance more profitable than the* Prescript. *It may be a necessary Caveat for many who too familiarly due* Serò sapere. *The discreet artificer is not onely happie to understand what may safely and infallibly further his duly considered designes and determinations: but to discover and remoue what obstacle soever may oppose his well-advised purposes, and probable conclusions. I therefore, desiring that every man may be a* Promethius, *not an* Epimethius, *haue here vnderwritten such impediments as I haue observed wonderfully offensiue to all Plantations;* Quæ prodesse quæant & delectare legentem.

First therefore I conceiue that far distance of plantations produce many inconveniences and disabilities of planters, when as severall Colonies consist but of twentie, or thirtie, or about that number, which in a vast vncommanded Continent, makes them liable to many and miserable exigents, which weakens all vnion, and leaues them difficultly to be assisted against a potent or a daily enemy, and dangerously to be commanded; when as some one Bay well fortified would maintaine and inrich some thousands of persons, if it be planted with men, able, ingenious, and laborious, being well furnished with all provisions and necessaries for plantations. Besides, if one Bay be well peopled, its easily defended, surveyed, disciplined, and commanded, be the seasons never so vnseasonable, and all their Forces in few houres readie in Armes, either offensively to pursue, or defensively to subsist convenient numbers ever at sea, and sufficient ever at home for all service, intelligence and discoverie.

Secondly, Ignorance of seasons, servants, situation, want of people, provisions, supplies, with resolution, courage and patience, in and against all opposition, distresse and affliction.

Vincit

Vincit patientia durum. *Fishermen, manuall artificers, engeners, and good fowlers are excellent servants, and onely fit for plantations. Let not Gentlemen or Citizens once imagine that I preiudize their reputations, for I speake no word beyond truth, for they are too high, or not patient of such service: though they may be very necessary for Martiall discipline, or excellent, (if pious) for example to the seditious and inconsiderate multitude.*

Boats with all their furniture, as sayles, hookes, and lines, and other appendences, afford the painefull planter both varietie of comfort, and a sufficient competent, and an happie estate. Good mastiues are singular defences to plantations, in the terrifying or pursuing of the light-footed Natiues. Hogs and Goats are easie, present, and abundant profit, living and feeding on the Ile-lands, almost without any care or cost.

Plantations cannot possibly, profitably subsist without chattels and boats, which are the onely meanes for surveying and conveying both our persons and provisions to the well advised situation. Without these, plantations may with much patience, and well fortified resolution indure but difficultly, though with much time flourish and contentedly subsist. For when men are landed vpon an vnknowne shore, peradventure weake in number and naturall powers, for want of boats and carriages; are compelled to stay where they are first landed, having no meanes to remoue themselues or their goods, be the place never so fruitlesse or inconvenient for planting, building houses, boats, or stages, or the harbours never so vnfit for fishing, fowling, or mooring their boats. Of all which, and many other things necessary for plantation, I purpose to enforme thee hereafter. Wishing thee in the interim *all furtherance, all fortunateneſſe.*

Farewell.

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